Sak language

Sak (also known as **Cak**, **Chak**, or **Tsak**) is a <u>Sino-Tibetan language</u> of the Sal branch spoken in Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Contents
Geographical distribution
Further reading
References
External links

Cak is spoken in Bangladesh by about 3,000 people and in Rakhine State, Burma by about 1,000 people according to *Ethnologue*. In Bangladesh, Cak is spoken in <u>Baishari</u>, <u>Naikhyongchari</u>, and <u>Dochari</u> (Huziwara 2018). In Rakhine State, Burma, Sak is spoken in <u>Maungdaw</u>, <u>Buthidaung</u>, <u>Rathedaung</u>, and <u>Mrauk U</u> townships (Huziwara 2018). The Baishari dialect is the most conservative one (Huziwara 2018). [3]

According to *Ethnologue*, in Bangladesh, Chak is spoken in 14 villages in:

- Chittagong Division: Baishari, Bandarban, Bishar Chokpra
- south Naikhongchari area in the Arakan Blue Mountains

Sak		
Cak		
Native to	Myanmar, Bangladesh	
Region	Northwestern Rakhine State	
Ethnicity	Chak	
Native speakers	40,000 (2007) ^[1]	
Language family	Sino-Tibetan	
	Sal	
	Jingpho– Luish	
	Luish	
	Sak	
Language codes		
ISO 639-3	ckh	
Glottolog	sakk1239 (htt	
	p://glottolog.o	
	rg/resource/lan	
	guoid/id/sakk12 39) ^[2]	
	39)[-]	

Further reading

- Benedict, Paul K. (1939). "Semantic Differentiation in Indo-Chinese". *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*. 4 (3/4): 213–229. doi:10.2307/2717775 (https://doi.org/10.2307%2F2717775).
 JSTOR 2717775 (https://www.jstor.org/stable/2717775).
- Van Driem, George (1993). "The Proto-Tibeto-Burman verbal agreement system". *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*. **56** (2): 292–334. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00005528 (https://doi.org/10.1017%2FS0041977X00005528).
- Glottolog 2.7 Sak. (n.d.). Retrieved February 12, 2016 [1] (http://glottolog.org/resource/languo id/id/sakk1239)
- Grierson, George (1921). "Kadu and its Relatives". *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*. **2**: 39–42. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00101818 (https://doi.org/10.1017%2FS0041977X00101818).

- Huziwara, Keisuke. 2002. "Chakku-go no onsei ni kansuru koosatu" [A phonetic analysis of Cak]. Kyoto University Linguistic Research [Kyooto Daigaku Gengogaku Kenkyuu] 21:217–73.
- Huziwara, Keisuke. 2008. Chakku-go no kizyutu gengogakuteki kenkyuu [A descriptive linguistic study of the Cak language]. Doctoral dissertation, Kyoto University. lix + 942 pp.
- Keisuke, Huziwara (1970). "Cak numerals" (https://doi.org/10.3329/dujl.v1i2.3714). *Dhaka University Journal of Linguistics*. **1** (2): 1–10. doi:10.3329/dujl.v1i2.3714 (https://doi.org/10.3329/dujl.v1i2.3714).
- Huziwara, Keisuke. 2010. "Cak prefixes." In Dai Zhongming and James A. Matisoff, eds., Zang-Mian-yu yanjiu sishi nian [Forty Years of Sino-Tibetan Studies], pp. 130–45. Harbin: Heilongjiang University Press.
- Shafer, Robert (1940). "The Vocalism of Sino-Tibetan". *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. 60 (3): 302–337. doi:10.2307/594419 (https://doi.org/10.2307%2F594419).
 JSTOR 594419 (https://www.jstor.org/stable/594419).
- Thurgood, G., & LaPolla, R. J. (2003). *The Sino-Tibetan languages*.
- Voegelin, C. F., & Voegelin, F. M. (1965). Languages of the world: Sino-Tibetan fascicle five.
 Anthropological Linguistics, 7(6), 1-58. Retrieved February 12, 2016 JSTOR 30022507 (https://www.jstor.org/stable/30022507)

References

- 1. Sak (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/ckh/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Luish" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/sakk1239). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- 3. Huziwara, Keisuke (2018). *Varieties of Cak dialects*. Paper presented at the 28th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society, held May 17-19, 2018 in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

External links

Samples of Spoken Sak/Chak from a Missionary Project (http://globalrecordings.net/en/langua ge/4507)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sak language&oldid=950336841"

This page was last edited on 11 April 2020, at 15:10 (UTC).

Text is available under the <u>Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License</u>; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the <u>Terms of Use</u> and <u>Privacy Policy</u>. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the <u>Wikimedia</u> Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.